

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JULY 20, 1898.

The Republican Nomination for District Attorney.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of District Attorney have a difficult and delicate duty imposed on them by the withdrawal of Mr. Hazlehurst and Mr. Mann, a duty which we greatly fear they do not appreciate, and which they will not prove equal to. The position of local politics is peculiar. This Convention came near, very near, sacrificing the entire Republican party in our city, if not in our State, for the gratification of a merely personal preference. This self-destruction was resisted by the minority, and the two branches separated. Force of circumstances has compelled a re-union of these opposing elements, and if they are to select a candidate on whom all can unite, they have to give their choice to an existing popular man. There is nothing to be gained by denying that Mr. Sheppard is a gentleman of large popularity and eminent fitness for the post of District Attorney. But his qualifications are not so transcendent that we cannot select a dozen Republican lawyers every one of whom is equally unobjectionable. He is an honest man. We have honest men on our side. He is a good lawyer. We could suggest a dozen other equally good and half-a-dozen far superior. He is a new man; but this is no exclusive requisite. But these qualities which, when matched by a worthy choice, give him no advantage, are certain securities of victory if we do not have as our candidate one who possesses them as well as Mr. Sheppard. He is the strongest man by far of all the Democratic nominees, and if we want to beat him we must make our choice the strongest of our ticket. What, then, are the requisites? In a cardinal point of view, we deem that the nominee should be a pure man. We must have no one around whom lingers the corrupting and effete odors of the Quarter Sessions under the old regime. Every man who has been in the ring under the Mann administration, be he ever so distantly connected with it, must not dare to seek the nomination. The suspicions of the people are strongly aroused. They look with mistrust, and most properly, on all the clique, and under the new administration these men must have no voice.

He must also be an able man. Dull mediocrity will not succeed. The court over which he will have to preside, to a great extent, is one which requires consummate ability. It requires on many special occasions a singularly powerful and fervid speaker, and one whom the people feel sure can be equal to any demands which may be made upon him. In this connection we may add that we want a nominee who has the power of systematizing the affairs of the court, which have become so disarranged by the continued retention of one man as to make them need a thorough revision.

The third qualification demanded is that he be a new man. We cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that the people are tired of surfeiting certain men with office. When for twenty years a gentleman has held a position of public trust and emolument, the mass of men think he has had his share. When there are others who have had nothing, they desire that such men should have a chance. We say if other things are equal, a new man should receive the nomination. There are contingencies, however, which would authorize the retention of a tried officer, who has proved faithful to all his trusts. If it should be impossible to secure harmony on any other candidate, or if he should possess peculiar merit, then we can unite most cheerfully in this selection. Unless, however, such a force of circumstances arises, we favor a new man who has never held office. We do not deem that such an occasion has arisen which calls for any such renomination of an office-holder, and most earnestly urge the Convention to act wisely in its choice. Let the candidate, whoever he is, unite the qualification of honesty, ability, and freedom from office-holding in the party, and we can assure him victory. To the nominee all of our support will be most heartily accorded.

The Age of Indifference.

The present age has been variously called the Age of Marvels, the Age of different kinds of enlightenment, material progress, etc. We have often thought, looking to our own country especially, that it might, since the last three years, be called the Age of Indifference. We hear, and daily read of events transpiring around us, which, once upon a time, would have caused us to pause, think over, and talk over with our neighbor—such as instances of plighted faith, violations of honor and integrity, especially of frequent malversations, evil practices of all sorts—the commission of any one of which offenses a few years ago would have aroused a feeling of indignation. In the smallest of country villages all such matters are now heard of with the calmest indifference, or forgotten with the calmest freedom. Almost everybody remembers when it became known that Mr. A., who for many years held the responsible position of clerk in such and such a bank was suddenly discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of a few thousand dollars, how shocked the community was; how men met each other in the public streets and spoke of the event as of a public calamity; how the offender was talked of as a ruined

man—irretrievably ruined in character and position, never more to rise in the world; with a wife and children doomed as it should seem to ruthless poverty. We manage these matters differently now-a-days, not that we would approve of a proper sympathy being withheld from the erring, but to our own erring in the opposite extreme. It is scarcely too much to say that if in looking into our daily journals we should read that Mr. B. was yesterday arrested by the Government officials for defrauding the Government of a million of dollars, it would by no means occasion not to say as much talk as the comparatively trifling betrayal of the few thousands we have just been speaking about; but so frequent is the occurrence that we would not think it worth while to talk of the matter at all, so accustomed are we become to peculations of all kinds, gigantic robberies, City, State, and Governmental, which are almost daily being made known, the aggregate amount of which, could any one be found to sum up the entire mass, or rather could any approximation by any possible means be made, gigantic as these frauds would appear, and heavily as the taxes are continued on everything we eat, drink, or wear, yet it only affords another proof of the worth of our argument, when we say that beyond a slight shrugging of the shoulders, people would for the most part remain as indifferent to the ulterior consequences which inevitably must ensue as if nothing wrong had been going on at all.

The revelations made by Mr. Parton of the misdoings of the New York Board of Aldermen, although they would compare in audacity and magnitude with some of the greatest feats ever attempted by the fictitious rascals of fiction, are but as a drop in a bucket, when compared with the great maelstrom of robberies which before and since Mr. Parton made his statement have been proved too clearly to have been committed, even to recur to his statement as a further proof, if any were needed, of the general indifference. Here was given names, dates, amounts received, accounts of jobs paroled out by this board of conservators of the public morals with as much nonchalance as if the parties were engaged in meritorious employment. So deep-rooted has the evil become, so indifferent has the public become, that we doubt whether anything short of a general collapse, partly induced by this deep-seated cancer, shall awaken the community to do something more than listlessly connive, if we must so speak, by their manifest indifference, at these outrages.

One of the most striking instances of this almost criminal apathy is in the selection of jurors. Indeed, when we reflect on the subterfuges resorted to by many to escape jury duty, our wonder is that so many good juries are so often constituted. A business man is summoned to serve on one; he is vexed that he should be asked to leave his business, to bother himself, as he calls it, about other people's affairs. It never seems to occur to him that if he should have an important case coming before one of the courts, how disappointed he might feel if it should be left to the judgment of men in whose opinions and probity he might have little confidence.

The Growth of Fine Arts in the United States.

When a nation is young and poor, it naturally devotes itself to material prosperity. It has no time for the refinements of life; it seeks only to secure the comforts, if possible, but principally the necessities. It is the same with an individual. When a pioneer first breaks the sod, he does not think of terraforming or beautifying it. He does not look for pleasure grounds or fountains. He seeks only to cultivate sufficient soil to give his family a supply of food, and never gives a moment's attention to any attempt at elegance. But when prosperity has increased his worldly stores, and he finds himself the possessor of an assured income, and he has become a man of means, the things slighted at first now claim his care, and he begins to ornament where before he sought only to utilize. The same is true of any nation. In the early period of its existence it strives to enrich itself. It devotes all its talents, and energies to the securing of wealth. The mechanical genius is fully strained. The muscles are used to the sacrifice of the brain, and no thought is given to literature or the fine arts. But wealth brings leisure and stability. The acquisition of money or the improvement of resources now divides attention with elegant accomplishments, and letters and the arts flourish. It has been questioned whether the arrival of the era of leisure does not indicate a descent in the scale of national greatness, and whether any true lover of his country can with justice find any satisfaction in such a "decline;" for so many call it. The instance of Rome is cited so continually as to become extremely hackneyed. She was great and secure so long as her sons devoted themselves to her material prosperity; but with the arrival of fine arts and the general cultivation of letters her decline clearly began. We are too apt, however, to confuse the result of other influences with the events which accompany them. We cannot esteem the arts as the cause of the death of the Roman empire. A spirit of luxuriant ease carried to an excess, and the general deterioration

of national pride and individual honor, were the real secret. It is unjust to lay such a failure at the door of the arts, when, in truth, they were but the offspring of the elegance which ran to such excess as to cause national destruction.

It is therefore without the feeling of suspicion which many of the croakers of our land entertain that we view the great increase of the public interest in the fine arts. What was but a few years ago confined entirely to a few of the richest of our citizens is now shared to a great extent by the masses of the people. It is not a decade since, when the exhibitions of our Academy of Fine Arts were but slimly attended, and then by those only who felt a personal interest in the works of some artist. Now they present a different picture: we see the poor man there as well as the rich, and the instances are not rare where the families of the laborer go to enjoy the pleasures which must result from the inspection of works of real excellence. We desire, however, that this spirit should receive yet more liberal encouragement. The effect of a popular love of art would be refining and ennobling. It would afford sincere pleasure to the people, of the most rational, instructive, and innocent character, and we would, therefore, rejoice to see it more widely spread.

If there are now a number of families of the laboring classes who are willing to spend their money to enhance the collection, we can imagine the immense increase of interest which would result if the Academy was to be thrown open to all the world and thoroughly popularized. If it should not only be free to all, but more emphatically of the people. If the Directors intend to erect a new building, and thoroughly remunerate the whole corporation, we hope they will seek to make their institution emphatically for the masses. With the experience of foreign countries to guide us, we think it only right for the rich to do all they can to be friends with and of the poor. The interests of the community require that there should be sympathy between the two classes. The same spirit which dictates the propriety of expending public moneys in parks, drives, statuary, and every class of public pleasure-giving enterprises, including within its scope a liberality in the cultivation of a taste for fine arts, and knowing that the most liberal of our citizens are fully alive to all the requests of the case, we look forward confidently to the day, not far distant when the popular taste and appreciation of the beautiful will be educated by the free exhibition of an annual collection of paintings and sculpture which will be worthy of the city of Brotherly Love.

OBITUARY.

Moore, Y. A. Beach. Formerly proprietor of the New York Sun died of paralysis at his residence in Wallingford, Conn., yesterday morning, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Beach was born in Wallingford, Conn., on January 7, 1830. In early boyhood he exhibited unusual skill in mechanics, and while attending school or doing "lectures" he was constantly whittling out models of machines, or making curious contrivances of wood. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Hartford, and by diligence in performing extra tasks he was able to purchase his freedom in his eighteenth year. After being employed as a journeyman in Northampton, Mass., a short time, he went into business for himself, and it was not long before his cabinet work was reputed to be the best in the country. Yet his business was unsuccessful and he removed to Springfield, where he neglected other interests to experiment with a gunpowder engine for propelling a boat. He succeeded in this invention, he next attempted to open a steam navigation on the Connecticut river, between Hartford and Springfield, and would have done so if the fate of his affairs had not obliged him to operate before his plan gained a complete success. Utters by adopting his plan gained a credit, in taking a steamer over Knickerbocker Falls, a feat that had been looked on as impossible. Soon afterwards Mr. Beach invented a regenerative machine which has come to be generally used by paper mills. He yet received no pecuniary benefit from his machine, because he delayed taking out a patent for it. He next removed to Ulster county, N. Y., where he became interested in an extensive paper mill, although through some large property in six years, he lost it all during the next seventh. This was the last of his reverses. In 1855 he came with his family to this city, where he bought an interest in the Sun newspaper, and in a short time became its sole proprietor, a position which he held until he acquired his made him prominent in banking and other financial operations. President McKim sent him to Mexico during the Mexican War to arrange a treaty of peace. The negotiations, which succeeded, were broken off by a false report, in which it was announced that Santa Anna had annihilated General Taylor's army. Mr. Beach had recently retired from business, and up to the time of his death resided in his native town. —N. Y. Tribune.

Emmanuel Leutze. The painter, who died in Washington, D. C., yesterday, was born in Gmund, Wurtemberg, May 24, 1816. His parents, soon after his birth emigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia. His youth was passed in that city, and there he received his first lessons in art, he was then by the bedside of his father to "pass away" the time. He soon became skillful, and an enthusiastic student, occupying his time principally in sketching portraits, at which he became an expert. After he had achieved a slight success in making a picture of an Indian in the mist of a wild landscape looking toward the setting sun, which gained him much praise among the artists and art critics, he rapidly rose in his business, and in 1841 went abroad, becoming a pupil of the celebrated Lessing. Two of his works in Europe, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," and "Columbus in Chains," were considered great successes, as was also "Columbus before the Queen," finished in 1843. In 1845, after studying in Venice and Rome, he was married, and took up his residence in Düsseldorf. He afterwards devoted himself to historical subjects, producing many well-known and much-admired pictures, among the most celebrated of which in this country are "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," and "George and Jasper." In 1859, after being absent eight or nine years, he returned to the United States, where he has since resided.

Land Pirates in Indiana. A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Seymour, Ind., July 16, says:—The Vigilance Committee of this place are actively at work ridding us of all thieves and suspicious characters, who are not a few. A man named Hare, who resides in Rockport, and whose character has not been of the brightest for the last ten years, was taken out of his house by the Vigilance last night, for the purpose of bringing him to trial for the murder of a woman he had murdered in Rockport, N. Y., some ten or twelve years ago, whereupon he was stretched up with a rope for a few seconds. Upon cutting him down he still refused to tell anything. He was struck up again, but when

let down still refused. They strung him up the third time, but when let down he was found to be almost extinct, their having kept him up a little too long. It was some time before he could be brought to earth, and even then he was unable to speak, so they were compelled to leave him without gaining the desired information. The three express robbers, Sparks, Moore, and Merrill are set at large, but are still pursued by a large force.

—An Albany editor cuts a dash at Saratoga with a four-in-hand, gold-mounted harness, and other nice things, such as editors deserve, but don't always get.

—A French sportsman has discovered an appetite for stewed fox.

—Ristori gave her lawyer a set of diamonds before she left.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A BOUQUET. The new perfume for the handkerchief, with a bouquet in every drop, creating an odor in the air, and almost imperceptible, sold by all druggists.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and healthy, use WRIGHT'S ALKALINE SOAP. It is a delicate, new perfume for the handkerchief, with a bouquet in every drop, creating an odor in the air, and almost imperceptible, sold by all druggists.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed hereof, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1898.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to additional Shares.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 20, 1898, and the privilege of subscribing will close on the 30th day of July, 1898.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:— 1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, or on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of October, 1898, or if 11 Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and such instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1898.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1898.

The Company offers to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st day of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Treasurer of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, June 20, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 13, 1898.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Bonds and Common stock, clear of all taxes and State tax; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 13 to the holders thereof, if they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payees at this office. 675 2d St. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PARTEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 25, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Eatont, Pa., July, 1898. 714 1/2

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 22 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1898.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1216 MARKET STREET. 731 1/2

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; it is the only one that perfects the hair, restores its natural color, and does not injure the scalp. It is sold by all druggists and perfumers, and is also sold by the Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Philadelphia, No. 117 Chestnut Street, New York. 47 1/2

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS. SECOND GRAND CARNIVAL AT THE NEW ESCURSION HOUSE, CAPE MAY, BY LA COTERIE SOCIALE, ON TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Excursion Tickets good from Philadelphia to Cape May and return, and admitting to the Carnival, only 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Pritchard's, N. E. Corner of 11th and Spring Streets, No. 117 Chestnut Street, and at Market Street Ferry. 11

PICNIC. FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, And all that are in favor of Liberty for Ireland.

A GRAND PICNIC will be given by the UNION CIRCLE, IN COTTAGE GROVE, Gloucester, New Jersey, ON THURSDAY, July 22, 1898. The Grove is within five minutes walk from the ferry. Address will be delivered by Hon. JAMES GIBBONS, and Major W. McWILLIAMS. It is also expected that General O'Sell will be present. A Free and Strong Band will be in attendance. Refreshments on the ground. Co. A, Eighth Regiment Irish Army, will leave foot of South street, Gloucester Ferry, on the same day, 2 o'clock boat, for the Pic Nic grounds. Tickets, 50 cents, including fare on the boat; children accompanying parents holding tickets, free. Tickets for sale at the ferry, and by any member of the Circle. Boats leave foot of South street every 20 minutes. Regular fare 10 cents. 7 20 1/2

STUBBS' EXCURSION. Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM. Principal Depot, No. 244 FRANKFORD ROAD. For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 18 1/2

SOAP.

CAUTION.

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN,

WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS

Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to

BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

THE GENUINE is manufactured only by

J. B. DOBBINS,

AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS,

SIXTH STREET AND GERMAN-TOWN AVENUE.

SOLD BY RESPECTABLE GROCERS EVERYWHERE. 7 14 1/2

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the soft and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 16 29 1/2

CLOTHING. THE REV. DR. SOMEBODY-OR-OTHER. Makes a practice of giving half of his marriage fees to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES; coat, vest, and pants. The wife claimed her half. But how should the lot be divided? Neither coat nor vest fit the body, and as to her wearing the pants, looms, it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep the whole fee himself; and he said that he never had a better fee in his life; and that he wished that in future, when folks came to get married, they would bring the fee in like manner, from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Gentlemen who intend to get married, also those who are already married, also young men and boys who won't get married for some time to come, together with all other sorts and conditions, are invited to call and see the tremendous stock of elegant summer raiment, now rapidly moving off from the

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKLEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 1/2

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE STREET. C. J. FELL & BRO., 7 18 1/2

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE. 100 ACRES, 50 or 100 acres. Brandy wine above the table, and near Tacony. Reasonable house, coach shops, and dwellings to let. Apply to the premises, or to R. WHITTAKER, No. 616 LOCUST STREET. 7 18 1/2

FOR RENT. PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT ST., FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial Office. 4 1/2 1/2

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. WINES, ETC. CHARLES BOTTLE'S IMPERIAL SPARKLING CATAWBA. SOLE AGENTS, H. & A. C. VAN BELL, No. 1310 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 6 18 1/2

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLE'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Seal Handle, of beautiful metal. RODGERS' and WAGG & BUTCHER'S BANGERS, and the celebrated LOCKPORTER BANGERS. Sole Agents of the Best quality. Rogers, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. M. MILLIKEN'S, No. 115 S. TENTH STREET, below Chestnut. 1898

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE

city for their country homes or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before parting, to examine the extensive stock, at greatly reduced prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET, GIBRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, KNITTED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, FINEST, AND WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality. SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASES, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, ROSECOMBS, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND BOURBON, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASES AND SHEETING MUSLINS. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET, GIBRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE. 826 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS, WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS, BUFF COATING DUCKS, FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS, BUFF COATING DUCKS, RUFFY DRILLS, FAST COLORS, STROPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS, BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS, PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS, PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN, LINDEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING Less than Jobbers' Prices. GEORGE MILLIKEN, Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer, 9 1/2

727 CHESTNUT STREET. 727 RICKY, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, and RETAILERS OFFER AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS

Of Our Late Importations AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. RICKY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL SALE, FOR 15 DAYS ONLY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT SUMMER STOCK. BARGAINS IN SUMMER SEWALS. BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. BARGAINS IN WHITE TIQUE. BARGAINS IN LAWN AND PERCALES. SUMMER GOODS selling without regard to cost as low as 1/10. Cheap Store of Eighth Street.

A. J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 152 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, BELOW HAAR. NEW STORE. JAMES M'ULLAN, NEW STORE. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES, RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY, HE HAS OPENED HIS NEW STORE, NO. 1128 CHESTNUT STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. THE OLD STORE, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 1/2

JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Spring and Summer Coatings, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 6 18 1/2